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CHAIRMAN KIM IL SUNG SUMS UP ACTIVITIES OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE AT THE FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE KWP (Excerpts)

Chairman Kim Il Sung of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on Sept. 11 made a report on the past activities of the Party Central Committee at the first session of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

The chairman summed up the great changes during the five years between the Third Congress held in April, 1956 and the Fourth Congress and put forward tasks for the future.

The report is composed of the following five parts:

1. Glorious Summary
2. Great Prospect
3. For Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland
4. Party
5. International Relations

First of all, Marshal Kim Il Sung pointed out the following:

During the past period, our Party, learding the Korean people, has won a great victory in the socialist revolution and construction in North Korea, and made a great advance in the struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The Party has victoriously completed the historical revolutionary tasks for completing socialist reforms and laying foundations for socialism in cities and villages.

Under the leadership of the Party, our people, overcoming all the difficulties and advancing rapidly like a flying horse, have reached a high peak in socialist construction and have turned the northern part of the Republic into an impregnable bastion of revolution and democracy.

Encouraged by the great exploits in the socialist construction of North Korea and our Party's corret policy for peaceful unification of the country, various sections of South Korean people rose up in the heroic struggle against U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

The Party deepened friendship and strengthened solidarity with the peoples of brotherly socialist nations and peace-loving peoples of the world, participating positively in the struggles for peace of Asia and the Far East, and increasing remarkably the international prestige of our country.

Our Party has developed into an invincible brigade of the people united firmly around the Party Central Committee. Unity between the Party and the people has become unbreakable.

This Congress will offer a promising prospect for the struggle of the Party and the people for occupying a high peak of socialism and promoting peaceful unification of the fatherland, and encourage all the working people of our country to great victory.

Chairman Kim Il Sung

1. Glorious Summary

Summing up the great victory and results achieved by the Party and the Korean people, in socialist revolution and construction, Chairman Kim Il Sung said as follows:

Our Party, prompted by the natural demand for social and economic development in the northern part of the Republic and its fundamental duty for the Korean revolution, proposed during the period of postwar rehabilitation a general task for basic socialist construction in the northern part of the Republic.

The Third Congress of the Party affirmed the correctness of the policy of the Party Central Committee for the basic socialist construction of the country and, on the basis of this policy, decided on the fundamental tasks and line of the Five-Year Plan.

The Congress set forth the task of completing agricultural cooperativization and socialist reformation of private commerce and industry by carrying out continuously socialist revolution more powerfully in cities and villages during the period of the Five-Year Plan. The key task for socialist construction set for the Five-Yeaar Plan was to lay foundations for socialist industrialization and to solve fundamentally the problems of food, clothing and shelter. In order to carry out this task successfully, the Party put into practice continuously and thoroughly the basic line of economic construction, the line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry while developing light industry and agriculture.

This line was approved immediately after the end of the War (the Korean War) and its correctness proved by the practical work in the postwar rehabilitation task.

The reality of life proves that the Party's line and policy adopted at its Thrid Congress was completely correct.

After pointing out that in 1958 socialist transformation was almost simultaneously completed in agriculture and handicraft industry as well as in capitalist commerce and industry, Chairman Kim Il Sung continued:

In the socialist transformation, the most important task is agricultural cooperativization. This is so particularly in our country where farmers account for more than half of the total population.

Immediately after the end of the Korean War, private farming was dominant in our villages, while socialist farming was not so widely carried on.

In the postwar period the limitations of private farming came to the fore in high relief. It was now impossible to continue this farming method.

The material foundations of agriculture had been ruined in the wake of the war and farming units further subdivided. Consequently, contradictions between state-owned socialist industry and private agriculture were so acute that there was a danger of a serious unevenness developing between industry restored and rapidly developing after the war and agriculture being rehabilitated very slowly.

Further, the small farming system did not improve rapidly farmers' lowered standard of livings, nor did it solve the problem of needy farmers who increased in number during the war.

The postwar situation in our country proposed the cooperativization of agriculture as pressing demand, while the bitter experience taught the farmers that they would be unable to live on if they continue the old production method.

The most important task in leading the movement for agricultural cooperativization was to help farmers join in this movement by leadidg them to recognize through practical examples the superiority of the cooperative system, firmly upholding the Leninist principie of voluntary participation.

The Chairman pointed out that the Party, in the course of setting up and strengthening several aglicultural cooperatives in each county, worked out correctly concrete measures and tempo suitable for our country, enabling leaders to acquire experience in cooperativization, continuing:

The Party successfully persuaded various sections of farmers, especially middle farmers into joining agricultural cooperatives voluntarily, by convincing them of the superiority of the cooperative system through its actual results and other practical examples.

The principle of voluntary parcitipation in promoting cooperativization was applied not only to middle-class farmers, but to rich farmers and every other section of farmers.

Our Party, considering the concrete conditions of our villages where the position of rich farmers was very weak, followed the policy of strictly limiting exploitation by rich farmers and of gradually remodelling them as the cooperativization movement developed.

In the course of enlisting farmers in the cooperative movement through practical education and on the basis of principle of voluntary participation, our Party has consistently pursued the correct class policy of relying firmly on poor farmers, strengthening an alliance with middle farmers, of limiting rich farmers' acts of exploitation and of remodelling them gradually.

To uphold the principle of voluntary participation in the movement for agricultural cooperativization—this in no way means that we may leave this movement to develop spontaneously.

In order to develop the cooperativization, our Party has unremittingly carried out its organizational and political activities among farmers, and concentrated its efforts on consolidating politically and economically the cooperative enterprises already set up.

By relying on the resolute leadership of the Party and working class and on strong support from socialist state-owned industry, we succeeded in overcoming the undescribable difficulties in the postwar period, in leading millions of farmers to the road toward socialist collectivization, and in winning a solid victory in the socialist cooperativization of our countryside.

Even after the agricultural cooperativization was accomplished, the cooperative system was to be developed continuously and its defects and weakness overcome, without relaxing our efforts.

Agricultural cooperatives in our country were comparatively small in scale.

Small-scale cooperatives were unavoidable under the conditions that farming techniques were not advanced, and that leaders engaged in administration were wanting in ability and experience.

However, the comparatively small-scale cooperative management gradually turned out unsuitable for further increasing agricultural production and especially for carrying out technical innovation in farming.

It became imperative to integrate properly agricultural cooperatives into large ones. Consequently, at the end of 1958, we integrated the cooperatives into ri-wide-scale cooperatives (ri is an administrative unit lower than county) and gave the chairman of the ri People's Committee the post of chairman of the cooperatives.

Enlarged agricultural cooperatives enabled us to utilize land and other means of production more rationally, to induct on a larger scale modern farm machines and managing techniques, to carry out more powerfully nature-remodelling work for irrigation and flood control, to improve the organization of labor-power and to diversify farming.

Further, the agricultural production unit coincided with the ri administrative unit, while the chairman of the ri People's Committee held concurrently the post of chairman of the cooperatives—this enabled the ri People's Committee to concentrate its efforts on strengthening the agricultural cooperative and on increasing agricultural output, enhancing the role and function of the local people's committee generally in economic and cultural construction.

In this way, our agricultural cooperatives further developed and strengthened their socialist nature.

Judging from these facts and experience, we can declare that the coopera-

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tive system created in our villages is the most rational and the best socialist system, both in form and scale, suitable to the present situation in our country.

Next, Chairman Kim Il Sung pointed out the successful achievement of the socialistic conversion of handicraft industry and capitalistic commerce and industry in the urban areas.

Pointing out that even during the pre-Korean war period, our Party had already practised on an experimental basis socialistic conversion of handicraft industry, he continued:

When, during the war, most of the large-scale Government-controlled factories had been destroyed, our Party paid all-out efforts to the expansion and development of Government-operated industries in localities and the cooperativized indutry in order to stabilize people's living, and after the war our Party stepped up more positively the movements for cooperativizaton of handicraft industry.

As a result of war, handicraft industry was destroyed and shrank.

Handicraftmen were faced with such a situation that unless they were supported by the state, they could no longer improve their living.

Under these circumstances, handicraftmen, supporting positively the Party's line of cooperativization and accelerating movement for this purpose, succeeded in completing, within only a few years after the war, the cooperativization of handicraft industry.

Pointing out that the undeveloped state of capitalistic commerce and industry in our country, was the most favorable condition for promoting the socialistic conversion of capitalistic commerce and industry through peaceful means, the report went on:

Regarding the socialistic conversion of capitalistic commerce and industry, the Party set it before itself as the main policy during the transition period to utilize, on the one hand, the positive elements of capitalistic commerce and industry, while, on the other, to place restrictions on their negative elements, thus providing conditions for gradual conversion.

During the post-war period, conditions for this socialistic conversion of capitalistic commerce and industry were mature, as capitalistic commerce and industry had heavily been demaged during the war.

No small number of enterprisers and merchants were forced to become workers or clerks at state-controlled enterprises and even the majority of capitalist businessmen and industrialists were plunged into the same plight as were handicraftmen and petty merchants.

These circumetances make it necessary for the capitalist businessmen and industrialists to rely on support from the state and on the socialist economy and to amalgamate their means of production and funds so that they could help to resore the ruined managements through their joint efforts.

Especially, as the cooperativization in agricultural and handicraft industry proceeded, they were not able to obtain raw materials from private markets as before.

The predominance of the socialist economy throughout the country made it impossible for a small number of enterprisers and merchants to continue operation on a private basis as before.

In view of the actual situation created in our country, the Party presented the task of achieving socialistic conversion of capitalist commerce and industry through a variety of cooperative management.

Enterprisers and merchants supported this principle laid down by the Party on cooperativization, as they fully understood that the Party's policy was justifiable and did not run counter their interests.

As a result, socialistic cooperativization of the capitalistic commerce and industry was successfully fulfilled within a short span of time.

Chairman Kim Il Sung said:

The main characteristic of socialist conversion of our country is that it was carried out within a short period of, say, four or five years after the war, under the conditions of a comparatively low productive force and backward technology.

Stressing that the rapid progress of the socialistic conversion, after the war, was natural, as it reflects the concrete and actual conditions of our country at that time, he added: As the result of the enforcement of the land reform, the nationalization of important industries and other democratic reforms, economic foundations and the class relations provided for condinions favoring decisively the successful achievement of socialstic conversion.

Referring to the fact that this conversion was carried out under the condition of the comparatively low productive force and of technological backwardness, he said: When outdated production relations can no longer adjust itself to a new reality and when revolutionary forces are prepared to reorganize production in compliance with the people's urgent demand, there is no reason for delaying the conversion of production into socialist one. He added that only through the socialistic conversion of production, a rapid restoration and development of the war-damaged productive force was guaranteed, and, thanks to the development of industry, it was possible powerfully to push technological innovation.

He pointed out that socalistic conversion in the northern part of the Republic was carried out, under the condition of national division, not only as the result of the people's demand arising from the inevetable law of social development but also as a result of the development of the Korean revolution which then demanded urgently to strengthen more the democratic base in North Korea, both politically and economically. Emphasizing, at the same time, that the setting up of powerful socialist bases in urban areas as well as in rural communities was essential for leading the Korean revolution to final victory, the report continued:

Our Party, applying the general principle of Marxism-Leninism creatively to the reality, raised the task of socialist conversion wherever conditions were ripe for such a social development, hammered out a correct policy for the fulfillment of this task, and has unswervingly carried out the policy of the Party overcoming left and right deviations and mobilizing fully the masses in the work.

The most complex and difficult task of revolution, (the task of socialist conversion of agriculture, handicraft industry and capitalist commerce and industry), was successfully carried out very smoothly, in a very short span of time. This is because of the correctness of the Party's policy and ardent public support for it, and, second, because of the people's revolutiotnary enthusiasm and their all-out efforts to realize this policy. As a result, we now have an advanced socialist system in the northern half of our country.

Summing up in his report the results attained in the socialist construction of the country, Chairman Kim Il Sung continued:

Defining the First Five-Year Plan as a plan for technogical reconstruction, our Party set forth as the cardinal tasks for industry the establishment, during this period, of foundations for socialistic industrialization for a further strengthening of the basis of the independent national economy as well as the provision, during the same period, of both material and technological conditions to guarantee the equipment of all sections of the national economy with modern technology.

Although targets set for industry in the Five-Year Plan were extremely high and difficult to perform, they were successfully overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

We fulfilled within only two years and a half the task, set for the Five-Year Plan, of boosting the total industrial output by 2.6 times that in 1956. Generally speaking, targets set for the production of main industrial products were either fulfilled or overfulfilled within four years. During the four years, from 1957 to 1960, the total industrial output was increased by 3.5 times that in 1956, the output of the means of production 3.6 times and that of consumption goods 3.3 times. During the same period, the annual average increase rate of industrial production reached 36.6 per cent. As a result, the total industrial output in 1960 was 7.6 times compared with that in 1944, the year before the Liberation.

This is in spite of the fact that more than 10 years of the post-Liberation period were spent in fighting the Korean War and for restoring the war-damaged national economy.

Heavy industry is the base for developing the national economy.

Without a powerful heavy industry, technological reconstruction of the national economy is infeasible and the strengthening of the basis for an independent economy is unthinkable.

Our Party, therefore, concentrated its all-out efforts on setting up the base of heavy industry, to produce, independently and on a basis of rich natural resources in our county, all sorts of raw materials, fuel and powers as well as machines and installations, necessary for the development of the national economy, and to secure their supply.

During the four years from 1957, the electric industry increased its capacity by 1.8 times that in 1956 and the fuel industry 2.8 times; the mining industry 2.6 times; the metallurgical industry 3 times; the chemical industry 4.5 times; and the machine industry 4.7 times.

This year, our country will produce 9,700 million kwh of electricity, some 12 million tons of coal, 960,000 tons of pig and granulated iron, 790,000 tons of steel, more than 700,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and some 2.4 million tons of cement.

One of the greatest results attained in the sector of industy during the period under review is the rapid advance of the machine industry, whose production comprised 21.3 per cent of the total industrial output in 1960, an increase of 4 per cent as against that in 1956. Thus, the rate of self-sufficiency in machine and equipment advanced to 90.6 per cent in 1960 from 46.5 per cent in 1956.

During the period of the Five-Year Plan, we succeeded in establishing a powerful base of light industry, through expanding the spinning and weaving industries as well as developing rapidly the food processing industry and the production of daily necessaries. The spinning and weaving industries increased their capacity by 3.5 times and the food processing industry 4.2 times during theis period, while the production of cultural articles and goods for domestic use rose 6.8 times higher than that in 1956.

In 1960, the total output of fabrics of various kinds amounted to some 190 million metres. This is indeed 15 times that in 1949, and, 138 times that in 1946. The purpose of the construction of our industry was not for export but for domestic comsumption. The main object of our industry was to meet the domestic demand for industrial products, and to strengthen our economy.

As a result, the lop-sided structure of our industry was completely done away with, the industry which in the past had been obliged to engage in producing only fuel and semi-finished goods, while relying heavily on foreign countries for the supply of almost all the machines and installations, and even the consumer goods.

But, today, instead of depending on foreign countries for the supply of raw materials, our industry is based largely on domestic natural resources and raw materials.

This testifies to the strong independent nature of our industry. We are pushing forward the construction of modern large-scale industrial enterprises such as power plants, metallurgical and chemical factories and installations, while, on the other hand, promoting a rapid technological reconstruction of the national economy, depending principally on our own heavy industry as well as guaranteeing people's life with the supply of home-produced consumption goods.

The basic task set for agriculture in the past period under review, was to consolidate both the material and technological bases of agricalture and rapidly increase agricultural production.

As agricultural cooperativization was nearly completed, our Party without delay set about the technological innovation of agriculture.

Deciding irrigation, electrifiction and mechanization as essential for technological innovation in agriculture, the Party first concentrated its all-out efforts on irrigation work.

As a result, irrigation systems cover an area of 800,000 jungbo, or 7 times that in the pre-Liberation period, and all the rice-growing fields in the northern part of the country knows no drought today. Irrigation systems were also introduced into other fields. Marked progress has also been made in the electrification of the countryside.

Mechanization is the most difficult task in the technological innovation of our agriculture.

With undeveloped machine industry, it was impossible to supply villages with modern farm machines.

For this reason, it was necessary to make efforts to improve the existing farm machines and implements and to utilize fully farm machines drawn by domestic animals. At the same time, we strived to increase gradually the number of modern farm machines. Especially, our machine industry has achieved encouraging results, in promoting the mechanization of agriculture, since 1960 when the industry started mass production of tractors. In 1960, the number of machine and tractor stations was approximately double that in 1956 and that of tractors jumped by 4.2 times during the same period (computed at a conversion rate of 15 hp for one tractor), and the total acreage worked by them increased 10 times.

Agricultural cooperativization and the strengthening of the material and technological foundations of agriculture contributed toward rapidly increasing agricultural production.

Defining grain production as the task of prime importance, our Party hammered out the policy of developing, together with grain production, that of industrial crops as well as stock-breeding, silk-raising and fruit-growing. During the past few years, the total grain output was greatly increased, reaching a high level of 3,803,000 tons in 1960. This represented an increase of 32 per cent compared with the total grain output in 1956. Encouraged by this result, our Party this year set before itself an enormous task of increasing grain output by one million tons over the 1960 figure and concentrated all its efforts on achieving this task.

Our fields, just before harvesting, promise an unprecedentedly rich crop,

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indicating that we will be able to achieve fully the one-million ton increase in grain production.

During the period under review, we succeeded in raising the cultural and technological standards of the working people by improving and strengthening popular education, and in ensuring the development of our national literature and arts.

The universal compulsory primary school education system was enforced in 1956 and the universal compulsory middle school education system in 1958. We are now successfully carrying out preparations for effecting a nine-year universal compulsory technical education system.

Now, in our country, 2,530,000 pupils and students, comprising over one-fourth of the entire population, are happily studying in upwards of 8,000 schools of various levels.

Referring to the fact that the Party, after the abolishment of the higher middle school system in 1959, enforced the middle and higher technical school education system and revised the popular education system on the principle of combining education and productive labor and of linking theory with practice, the report said that these measures were application of the educational theory of Marxism-Leninism and were thoroughly in keeping with the rapid development of socialist construction in our country. The report added that vestiges of old society in education were finally removed by these measures.

Marked progress in the middle and higher technical education made during the period under review, resulted in a rapid increase in the number of technicians.

Today, 133,000 technicians, assistant engineers or specialists, which is double the 1956's figure, are working in various branches of the national economy. In our country, every modern factory or enterprise is now operated and controlled by these technicians and experts.

After stressing that the number of higher educational institutions was increased from 19 to 78 in keeping with the rapid development of the socialist construction which demands more and more technicians, the report continued: With a view to enabling the entire working people to receive higher education while taking part in production, we have not only expanded on an overall scale such educational networks as evening schools and correspondence courses but also established colleges, that is, colleges attached to factories and communist colleges—a new, higher educational system. One year's experience gained after the establishment of these colleges, proved not only that factories have the power to operate their colleges satisfactorily but also that colleges of this kind have many advantages.

These educational institutions have contributed in a large measure toward producing the masses of new intellectuals of working class origin and toward bringing education closer to productive labor and theory to practice.

The fact that core-making workers are provided with the opportunity of receiving higher education while working, is also contributing toward further developing production and technology.

The report went on to say that remarkable results have also beed obtained in the realms of science, literature and arts, emphasizing, in particular, the fact that our scientists and technicians made remarkable achievements in such scientific research work as:

Success in the study of the manufacture of vinalon, gasification of anthracite, and advance in the reseach work on semi-conductors, as well as the fact that, today, the literature and arts of our country have entered a new era of overall efflorescence.

Referring to the rapid development of various sections of the national economy, beginning with industry and agriculture, and the ultimate elimination of all forms of exploitation as well as to the improvement of the people's material and cultural living standards, Chairman Kim Il Sung stated as follows: The national income of 1960 was increased 2.1 times that of 1956. The real wages of workers and clerks rose 2.1 times compared with those in 1956. The present living standards of the peasantry as a whole has been elevated to the level of middle or well-to-do middle peasants. In the past four years alone (1957 to 1960), houses with a total floor space of 6,220,000 square metres were built in urban areas and those with a total floor space of 5,060,000 square metres in rural communties.

At present, the working people in the northern half of the country are not yet so rich as to be able to live in abundance, but they have nothing to worry about, so far as their necessaries are concerned.

Our people changed North Korea from a backward colonial and agricultural country, from a war-devastated country, into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with an independent, firm economic basis.

Denied in the past the blessings of civilization, the working people in our country had suffered from poverty and hunger and lived in ignorance.

However, they are now leading without any worry a happy and hopeful life, not only as the masters of science and technology, but also as the constructors of a new, intellectual and cultured society.

Now, we can say without any hesitation that our nation has ridded itself eternally of its past backwardness and privation for such a long period of centuries.

Pointing out that tremendous achievements in socialist construction have been made in the course of great upswing of socialist construction, in the course of the development of the Flying Horse movement, Chairman Kim Il Sung said: The Flying Horse movement is a development of the great creative power of the people who are united firmy around our Party. It is a movement, inclusive of all the people, to promote our socialist construction, to the best of our ability.

Chairman Kim Il Sung continued :

The working people in the northern part of our country, responding positively to the Party's appeal "Let us march forward at the speed of a flying horse!" tried to execl others in socialist construction and achieved various miraculous results in all the domains of construction, fully conscious of the pressing demand for the development of our revolution to overcome as soon as possible the backwardness historically inherited from the old society and to realize the peaceful unification of the fatherland, always keeping in mind their historic mission.

He went on to say:

The great upsurge of socialist construction and the flying-horse movement in our country is the natural result of the huge social and economic changes that have taken place in the postwar period, as well as of the material and spiritual capacity our Party and people have accumulated so far in the course of their bitter long-drawn struggle. The decisive victory in socialist construction and the successful establishment of foundations for an independent national economy have been objective factors that contributed toward bringing about a big leap in economic and cultural construction as well as toward giving rise to the flying-horse movement.

Chairman Kim Il Sung continued in his report to point out that in addition to these objective conditions and possibilities, such an upsurge of socialist construction requires a subjective capacity, namely, the Party's ability to lead the masses to a revolutionary upsurge, and the firm determination of the masses to carry out the will of the Party, continuing:

Through its arduous struggles in the past, our Party has established firmly its prestige among the people and won public confidence, uniting monolithically the entire people around itself. Its will and ideas have been deeply absorbed into the masses, who turned these will and ideas into their own. Our people have always struggled devotedly for the cause of the Korean revolution, national prosperity and development, accepting the Party's policies and lines as their own cause.

The correct guidance of the Party, the firm unity of the Party with the people and the people's unyielding determination and their revolutionary enthusiasm to outstrip others—these underlie the great upsurge of the socialist construction and the flying-horse movement and have served as a decisive guarantee of all our victories. What is the most important in socialist construction, is to fully mobilize the people's creative genius and to develop their enthusiasm, initiative and ability.

The great vitality of the flying-horse movement in our country should be explained by the fact that it is the mass voluntary movement in which the working masses can fully display their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative genius. As is the case with every revolutionary mass movement, this flying-horse movement was born and has developed through the struggle with the old and in the course of the struggle to overcome difficulties and obstacles. Negativism, conservatism and mysticism about techniques were the main obstacles to the development of revolutionary zeal and creative activity of the working people, when the socialist construction of our country began to witness an upsurge. Without these obstacles having been removed, we could not have been able to see the present upsurge of socialist construction and the development of the flying-horse movement as well.

Under these circumstances, our Party developed vigorously ideological struggles to eradicate every sort of negative attitude among cadres and working people as well as to dispel the mysticism from their minds. At the same time, our Party made stubborn efforts to arm the working people with a revolutionary spirit to think boldly and practice boldly, to advance continuously and to carry out innovations. Always believing in the unexhaustible creative capacity of the working people, our Party has positively supported their original ideas and initiative and extended aid to apply them to reality.

What is of prime significance in heightening the working people's labor enthusiasm and creative activity, in socialist construction, is to raise boundlessly the popular political and ideological consciousness and to apply to it correctly principle of material interest.

Our Party has consistently held fast to the methods of giving priority to political activities in all its work, of strengthening communist education and of encouraging them to demonstrate their voluntary labor enthusiasm and devotion, while, at the same time, taking measures to stimulate their material interest by continuously upholding the principle of correct socialist distribution. Popular labor enthusiasm and originality can be displayed fully only when they are combined with science and technology.

We have developed mass movements to put techniques into the possession of the working masses by decisively smashing the wrong idea that science and technique can be developed only by particular peoples and, in this way, we have succeeded in making the people rise in the struggle for technical innovation.

In our drive to push technical development, we have always concentrated our energies on establishing cooperative relations between workers and farmers, on the one hand, and scientists and technicians, on the other, in such a way as to promote the combination of labor and technique. To make such efforts of ours bear fruit, it has been necessary for us to decisively oppose, on the one hand, against the tendency to underestimate the ideas and initiative of workers and farmers, and, to warn stricly, on the other, against the disregard of the significance of science and of the role of scientists.

The huge political and economic significance of the flying-horse movement is that it has contributed, first of all, toward ensuring a rapid tempo in socialist construction.

The rapid tempo of socialist construction in our country has been realized on the basis of the planned and well-balanced development of the national economy, and it is for this reason that we were able to maintain continuously a rapid tempo in economic development and to promote overall socialist construction, not only during the post-war restoration period but also throughout the period of the Five-Year Plan. The tempo of the economic development, however rapid, never upsets a balanced economic development whenever there are conditions and possibilities to maintain the tempo.

In carrying out the socialist construction, not only have we always taken into account the concrete material conditions and possibilites but also have always believed in the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative capacity of the working people who were trained and tested in the difficult struggles. Thus, we always mapped out positive and bold projects and mobilized the masses to carry out them.

At the same time, both correctly relating developments among all the domains of the national economy and effecting timely adjustment among them, our Party has succeeded in precluding the possibility of dislocations being caused among them, by boosting in good time the less developed branches of the national economy.

That our Party set aside 1960 as the year of adjustment was the most appropriate and wise policy of our Party to ensure a normal and balanced development of the national economy and to maintain the rapid tempo of its development. In 1960, we succeeded in either fulfilling or overfulfilling the production targets set for all the domains of the national economy in the Five-Year Plan, as well as in further consolidating their already attained achievements, by releasing, in some sections, tension caused by the rapid development of the national economy, by stepping up the development of various backward sectors of the economy, and by promoting further the people's material and cultural living standards.

By doing so, we succeeded in paving fully the way for a successful achievement of another plan, opening up a further grandiose prospect. By doing so was it possible for us to maintain and develop the upsurge in socialist construction and to continue even faster the march of the flying-horse riders.

The report reads as follows:

Seeing in the Flying Horse movement a decisive foundation for a successful construction of socialism in our country, our Party held a complete grip of this movement, continuously deepening it further. The movement of flying horse work group is a developed form of the flying horse movement. It was a powerful motive power for the development of the national economy and an excellent means of mass economic administration by the working people. It also played an important role as a means of educating all men of a new type, communist men. Today, the Fly-

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ing Horse work group movement is sweeping the manufacturing industries, agriculture, transportation, construction, science, education and health preservation, and other sectors of our economy, and the heroes of our time —the riders of the flying horses—are daily increasing in number.

The number of working people participating in this movement reached more than two million as of the end of this year.

As many as 4,958 working groups, comprising 125,028 workers, won the title of the Flying Horse and 55 working groups, comprising 1,459, won the title of Double Flying Horse.

Thus, this Flying Horse movement has helped overcome the backwardness in economy, culture, thought and morals, initiating renovation constantly.

Further the Flying Horse movement has become a great renovation movement involving millions of workers of our country, for promoting socialist construction as well as the general policy line of the Korean Workers' Party in the socialist construction.

Referring to the fact that the huge social and economic changes in our country have consolidated more firmly the people's regime and strengthened the state and social system as never before, Chairman Kim Il Sung said: Our people's government has performed its function effectively, as the powerful weapon of socialist revolution and socialist construction. It has proved fully its invincible vitality as well. Today, our country is based on the socialist economic system, which is now predominant in cities and villages, and on the independent national economy. A fundamental change also occurred in social class composition. The working class established its firm and steady position as the leading force of our society. During the period under review, the working class has expanded rapidly its ranks, raising its organizational capacity and the level of political consciousness as well as its cultural and technological standards. At present, the number of working people and clerks has reached 52 per cent of the total population. Farmers have ultimately liberated themeselves from their centuries-old exploitation and privation through participation in socialist collective management. Intellectuals are playing a great role in the socialist construction of our coutry, faithfully devoting themelves to the great cause of the Party and the working class.

Neither exploiting class nor the exploited exist any longer in our country. All the people in our country are living under the socialist system, strengthening comradeship among them, working together and making their cooperation closer, for the cause of mutual benefit and prosperity. The labour-farmer alliance based on socialism, has been further consolidated, and, with this alliance as the basis, the political and moral unity of all the people has been stabilized and consolidated. As a result, our people's regime has been placed on unshakable political foundations.

Summing up the measures taken so far by the Party for strengthening the state organs, in order to enhance the economic and cultural functions of the people's government as well as its functions as organizer and educator, and for improving the state work, he continued:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the true fatherland of the Korean people, the fatherland which is supported and loved wholeheartedly by all the Korean people. The Korean people see the source of their freedom and happiness in the prosperity and development of the Republic and are firmly convinced of the invincible power of their fatherland. The prosperity and development of the Republic are having powerful, revolutionary influence upon the South Korean people who are sujected to merciless suppression and exploitation by both the U.S. imperialists and their stooges. The South Korean people are pinning their hopes for a bright future solely on the prosperity and development of the Republic and are drawing boundless strength and encouragement from daily increasing strength of the Republic. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is exerting a great influence on overseas Korean citizens. All these facts demonstrate that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland of all the Korean people, is daily enhancing its influence, raising high the banner of freedom and happiness.

Today, no force is powerful enough to crush the strength, and to obstruct the march, of the Korean people who are united under the banner of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

2. Great Prospect

In the second part of his report, "Great Prospect," Chairman Kim Il Sung put forward the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan.

The basic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan are to carry out technical improvement and cultural revolution and to markedly improve people's living, on the basis of the victorious socialist system.

We should occupy the high peak of socialism, by realizing socialist industrialization, equipping all the domains of the national economy with modern techniques and elevating decisively the material and cultural living standard of all the people.

In order to fulfill successfully the historic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan, we should steadfastly uphold Party line of giving priority to the development of heavy industry and of simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, together with science and culture.

We should enlist all the people in socialist construction and continue the grand flying-horse march, by consolidating the socialist system we have already established and further elevating communist consciousness of the working people.

Chairman Kim Il Sung continued that the central tasks to be fulfilled in the domain of industry during the Seven-Year Plan period were to establish a self-supporting industrial system in our country by improving its industrial production structure and strengthening its technical foundations,—an evenly developed, self-supporting industrial system equipped with up-to-date techniques and solid raw materials bases.

According to the report, the industrial output will increase by 18 per cent annually during the Seven-Year Plan period so that the 1967 industrial production will be 3.2 times that in 1960. (producer goods 3.2 times and consumption goods 3.1 times, respectively) Thus, the 1967 industrial production will be more than 20 times that in the pre-Korean War years. Or we can put it this way: Our country will produce in only one year more industrial goods than we turned out during the whole period of the Five-Year Plan.

Referring to the tasks of each sector of industry, Chairman Kim Il Sung said:

Our Party has built all the key heavy industries, including the machine-tool industry, by concentrating energies on their development.

However, the heavy industry of our country which has rapidly developed in a short span of time, still lacks many secondary branches and has many inadequacies and defects. In other words, the frame-work of the heavy industry has been built but no sufficient flesh yet been added to it.

Such being the case, the important tasks raised before us are, first of all, to make up for insufficiencies, add flesh to its frame and to expand further the heavy industrial base.

We should strengthen the economic power of our country remarkably so as to enable our heavy industry serve more effectively the development of light industry and agriculture, by rapidly developing the machine-building, chemical, fuel and power and iron and steel manufacturing industries and by further improving and expanding heavy industry.

Emphasizing the task of expanding and consolidating the fuel and powe base, the report pointed out that priority should be given to the development of the power industry over others so that the total generating capacity of electricity may reach the 3,300,000—3,500,000 kwh level during the period of the Seven-Year Plan. For this purpose, large-scale hydroelectric power stations and steam-power stations should be constructed simultaneously and the annual coal production increased to 23—25 million tons at the end of the Seven-Year Plan.

In the field of the metal-working industry, tasks are raised before us to consolidate and expand the existing iron and steel works and expand the annual production capacity of the Kim Chaik Iron Works to 3 million tons within ten years to come, for the purpose of producing and supplying large quantities of iron and steel.

Thus, at the end of the Seven-Year Plan period the annual output of pig iron and granulated iron will reach 2.2—2.5 million tons, steel to 2.2—2.5 million tons, rolled steel materials to 1.6—1.8 million tons, respectively, the report pointed out.

Emphasizing that our Party attaches great significance to the development of the chemical industry, particularly, the organic synthetic industry, and to the chemicalization of the national economy, the report advanced the tasks of raising the annual output of staple fiber and syntheic fiber to 80,000—100,000 tons, synthetic rubber to 15,000—20,000 tons and chemical fertilizer to 1.5—1.7 million tons, in the last year of the Seven-Year Plan period.

Further, the report said that a crude-oil refinery would be built in the first stage.

In the field of the machine-building industry, tasks were put forward to expand the scale of the existing machine-building factories, consolidate their technical equipment and to establish new machine-building industry bases, with a view to meeting the demand for machines and installations needed for heavy industry, such as mining machines, metallurgical and chemical installations and electric machines, various machines and installations needed for light industry, construction machines and transportation machine parts, and producing in large quantities tractors and other farm machines, vessels and other fishing equipment.

The report also advanced the task of developing systematically the building materials industry. In 1967, the output of cement will reach 4 million tons, according to the report.

Stressing that one of the important tasks raised before our industry was to meet satisfactorily the growing demand of the working people for consumption goods, the report continued:

In the field of the production of consumption goods, our Party will continuously uphold the policy of simultaneously developing large-scale central industries, the technical equipment of which is comparatively complicated, and medium- and small-scale local industries utilizing locally produced raw materials.

Measures should be taken to build many new large-scale light-industrial factories, improve and expand the existing enterprises and, particularly, to replace gradually handicraft techniques, which are still utilized in local industries, with modern techniques.

According to the report, the annual production capacity of fabrics will reach 300 million meters in the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan, and 400—500 million meters in 1967.

The tasks raised in the field of fishing, is to raise the output of marine products to 1—1.2 million tons in the last year of the Seven-Year Plan.

Referring to the tasks in the domain of agriculture, Chairman Kim Il Sung said:

The central tasks set before the rural economy during the Seven-Year Plan period are to bring about a new upswing in agricultural production by carrying out technical improvement and realizing the mechanization of agriculture. We should make our best efforts to promote the mechanization of the rural economy. At the same time, we should enlarge further the achievements gained in irrigation work.

According to the report, the number of tractors (15 h.p.) will be increased to more than 80,000 in 1967, and the acreage of paddy fields to 700,000 jungbo (one jungbo is equivalent to 2.45 acres). The acreage of other irrigated fields will also be expanded.

Emphasizing that the Party will continuously uphold the policy of giving priority to grain production while simultaneously developing the cultivation of industrial crops and stock-breeding, fruit-growing and silk-raising, the report said that at the end of the Seven-Year Plan period the total grain output should be raised to the 6—7 million ton level by taking various economic and technical measures, such as the bringing of 500,000 jungbo of land under cultivation during the Seven-Year Plan period, the increasing of crop per jungbo through advanced farming methods for intensive agriculture and through the chemicalization of the rural economy.

Referring to transportation and communication, the report set before them the task of consolidating the material and technical foundations of railway transportation, of raising its passing capacity in every way and of completing basically the electrification of main trunk lines.

Referring to the development of science and culture, Chairman Kim Il Sung continued:

The basic mission of our science today is positively to serve technical revolution.

We should concentrate our efforts on utilizing science to establish a self-supporting industrial system on the basis of domestic materials, while investigating natural resources in our country and studying measures for their rational utilization.

Among the central investigation subjects advanced in the report are: iron-manufacturing method by use of anthracite coal; the expansion of the results won in the study of the gasification of anthracite coal; the production of carbide through the oxygen-heating process; the high-temperature carbonization of brown coal.

Tasks were also put forward to study the utilization of atomic energy in production, study supersonic and high frequency waves and apply them in production and to establish processes for manufacturing semi-conductors using domestic materials.

In education, tasks were raised to introduce fully the 9-year compulsory technical education system during the Seven-Year Plan period and to develop simultaneously the ordinary educational system exclusively for academic studies

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and various kinds of higher educational system, combining both study and work.

The report also said that during the Seven-Year Plan period 460,000 assistant engineers and middle-class specialists and 180,000 engineers and specialists would be produced.

Tasks were set before our literature and art to portray real matsters of our revolution and constructors of a new society, and, through them, to educate people with the thought of the Party and the working class.

Referring to the tasks for improving people's living, Chairman Kim Il Sung said that during the Seven-Year Plan period the national income would increase 2.7 times, workers and public officials' real wages 1.7 times and farmers' real income would be more than doubled.

The report declared that our Party would eventually liquidate the tax system, a hangover ffom the old society, and emancipate completely the working people from the burden of taxes, by abolishing workers and public officials' income taxes and farmers' taxes in kind within the shortest possible period.

According to the report, 600,000 dwelling-houses will be newly built in cities and workers' residential districts, and 600,000 modern houses in the rural villages during the Seven-Year Plan period.

Chairman Kim Il Sung pointed out that the Seven-Year Plan promising a high rate of economic construction reflected the situation in our country and accorded fully with the aspirations of our people.

When the Seven-Year Plan is fulfiled, the might of our country will be incomparably increased and the conditions of our society changed beyond recognition.

At the end of the Seven-Year Plan period, we shall have a developed socialist industry capable of equipping constantly the whole national economy with new and powerful techniques and of meeting smoothly the needs of all the people. Also we shall have a bumper crop every year, as we carry out further a large-scale nature-rebuilding work in our country and equip the rural economy with modern machines and techniques.

Our cities and rural villages will be more beautiful, and the life of our people will become enriched, cultured and pleasant. The fulfillment of the Seven-Year Plan will exert a strong infulence upon the general situation in our country.

Our revolutionary base established in the northern part of the Republic will be further strengthened like an impregnable fortress, and the foundations of the national economy consolidated still more, promoting the unification of the fatherland, ensuring its future prosperity, and greatly encouraging and enlisting the South Korean people in the struggle for freedom and a new life.

The report, referring to measures to realize the grand programme for socialist construction, presented the following tasks—to bring about ceaseless technical innovations, mobilize internal reserves thoroughly, practise strict economy, elevate the technical level of the working people, constantly improve the organization of labor, economize on the consumption of materials in every way, and to cut unproductive expenditures and reduce systematically the cost price and construction cost.

Chairman Kim Il Sung continued:

Our people, advancing continuously like a flying horse along the road of socialism, will surely win a glorious victory also in the new battle for realizing these tasks set by the Party,—tasks which are sure to open up a magnificent prospect, when fulfilled, and for occupying the high peak of socialism, as they have built successfully the basis of socialism in the past, overcoming all difficulties and ordeals.

3. For Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland

In the third part, "For Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland,"
Chairman Kim Il Sung, analyzing the situation in South Korea and defining the character and task of revolution there, made clear the urgent tasks for the South Korean people's struggle and the plan of the Korean Workers' Party for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Pointing out that the great results won in the socialist construction of North Korea has changed the balance of power between revolution and counterrevolution completely in favor of the former, he stated that the main tendency of developments in the present South Korean situation is the desperate efforts the counterrevolutionary forces are making to extricate themselves from the crisis by means of military terrorism.

Referring to the development of the situation in South Korea whose political and economic crisis has rapidly increased since the April People's Uprising, last year, Chairman Kim Il Sung continued:

The establishment of the dictatorial military regime in South Korea does not mean that the position of U.S. imperialism in Korea has been strengthened; it means that its position has been weakened. It only shows the hopelessness and desperation of those who are hastening to their death.

The fascistic military rule will further intensify the people's struggle and, as a result, hasten the ultimate collapse of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

After summing up the social and economic situation of South Korea confronted by an impending catastrophe caused by the 16-years' U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, Chairman Kim Il Sung continued:

The U.S. armed occupation of South Korea and their aggressive policy are the chief obstacle to peaceful unification of our country and development of democrcy in South Korea as well as the root-cause of all the miseries and sufferings the South Korean people are now undergoing.

U.S. imperialism is the prime object of the South Korean people's struggle and the mortal enemy of all the Korean people.

In order to maintain their colonial rule in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are relying on landowners, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats, who are guides for aggression by U.S. imperialism and faithful collaborators. Accordingly, the revolution in South Korea is one of national liberation, a democratic revolution opposing the feudalistic forces.

The fundamental task in this revolution is to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces out of Korea, destroy their colonial rule, develop democracy in South Korea and to accomplish unification of the country.

In order to carry out successfully the struggle aginst imperialism and feudalism and to win a victory in this struggle, the South Korean people should have a revolutionary party based upon Marxism-Leninism as its guiding principle and representing the interests of workers, farmers, and various other sections of the people.

The working people's political party to be organized in South Korea will be required to unite all the patriotic forces and to fight for carrying out its anti-imperialist and anti-feudalist program and for meeting the urgent demand of the South Korean people.

The task of prime importance set before the South Korean people is to struggle against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and for evacuation of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from there.

The South Korean people should resolutely denounce and destroy the villainous intrigue of the U.S. imperialists to make our compatriots fight against each other on the pretext of blocking "communist aggression."

The Korean people do not want a fraticidal struggle.

There can be ideological or religious differences among us But these differences cannot be an obstacle to peaceful unification of the fatherland, not speak of a cause of war.

"Communist aggression" is a bogus created by the U.S. imperialists. It is nothing but a smoke-screen to cover up their occupation of South Korea and their intrigue to invade the whole of Korea as well as to deceive the South Korean people.

Chairman Kim Il Sung said that all the South Korean people should rise up in the nation-wide struggle to samsh the aggressive policy of war preparation, pursued by U.S. imperialism, urging young men to oppose forced recruitment, workers to organize sabotages and strikes, and other people to oppose construction of military bases and facilities.

Chairman Kim Il Sung stressed that the South Korean people, sharply denouncing and trying to block the predatory acts of the U.S. imperialists, should fight to compel the U.S. aggressive forces to get out of South Korea, to abrogate all the traitorous military and economic agreements and to get completely out of U.S. colonial rule, continuing:

To democratize social and political activities, and to carry out democratic reforms in the economic and cultural domains and to save people out of living difficulties—this is the pressing need in South Korea.

The South Korean people should fight to overthrow the fascistic dictatorship and to win democratic freedoms and rights.

The freedoms of publication, press, association, assembly, demonstration and strike should be guaranteed, and activities of all the political and social organizations resumed. Bestial terrorism perpetrated by the "military regime" should be discontinued, and all the patriotic political offenders and innocent people now under arrest released immediately. The national traitors and secret service men employed by U.S. imperialism should be executed.

To solve the land problem is one of the most important tasks at present in South Korea. Naturally, farmers should be owners of the land which they cultivate. Land possessed by landowners should be confiscated, without compensation, and the confiscated land be distributed free of charges to landless and land-short farmers. Peasants' centuries-old desire to possess land should be realized.

There cannot be national independence, nor national prosperity without an independent national industry. Plants, mines, railways, transportation facilities and banks owned by the U.S. imperialists, comprador capitalists and national traitors should be confiscated and nationalized, while economic foundations in the possession of foreign imperialism and national traitors should be eliminated for the sake of the development of national industry.

In order to pave the way for a free development of medium and small enterprises, measures should be taken to protect minor industrialists' businesses, while raw materials, funds and markets should be ensured for them.

Workers in South Korea should fight to win eight-hour day, social insurance systems and increases in wages, as well as to improve other working conditions.

The scientists, literary men and artists should struggle against penetration of reactionary American culture and for improvement of their living conditions. They must also rise up resolutely to create a democratic national culture which will serve the independent development of the country and the interests of the people.

The South Korean youths, students and intelligentsia should fight against militarization and profiteering in schools demanding democratic renovation of the education system.

The universal compulsory primary education at the expense of the government should be enforced and schoolable children given the equal opprtunity of education, while an adult education system should be established on a nation-wide scale to give workers the opportunity of learning and to eliminate illiteracy.

In order to protect the people's health, a free medical treatment system should be enforced and measures taken by the government to protect the people from contagious diseases.

The women should be liberated from their humiliating situation—maltreatment and contempt, and their human dignity respected, while they should be given the equal opportunity of receiving education and of participating in social activities. The principle of equal wage for equal work should be applied to them.

The South Korean armed forces should discontinue serving faithfully the U.S. imperialists to suppress the people's patriotic and democratic movements and to invade the whole Korea, and become people's armed forces serving the nation and the people opposing the foreign imperialists and safeguarding the interests of workers, peasants and various other sections of the people.

They should also win back from the U.S. imperialists the supreme command of the "national armies," abolish the anti-popular military service system and democratize the fascistic military system.

Peaceful unification of the fatherland—this is the unanimous desire of all the Korean people and the undelayable supreme national task.

Our Party takes a clear-cut attitude toward the problem of unification of our country. It has consistently asserted that unification of our country should be accomplished independently and peacefully on the basis of democracy. In order to solve completely the problem of national unification, a united government should be established through free general elections throughout Korea on the basis of democracy and without the interference of any foreign powers. We think that the elections should be carried out by means of secret ballot on the basis of the principle of universal, equal and direct election.

Evacuation of the U.S. forces from Korea and rejection of interference by any foreign powers—this is a prerequisite for a truly free election in Korea.

At the same time, freedoms of political activities should be guaranteed all over North and South Korea.

All the political parties, social organizations and individuals of both South and North Korea should be guaranteed the right to express openly their political opinion in public and to continue their activities freely anywhere in the country.

Only under such conditions, the Korean people will be able to establish a united government through a free election in the true sense of the words.

All the patriots in South Korea

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should rise up courageously in their struggle for South-North general election, denouncing the enemy's plot to obstruct it.

All the Korean people long for the advent of a great day when peaceful unification will be realized, and the day is drawing nearer.

In order to accomplish the national desire of the Korean people, all the South and North Korean people should be mobilized in the struggle against U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and for peaceful unification of the fatherland.

To rally all the patriotic forces in an anti-American united front for national salvation—this is now the most urgent task for a further development of the revolution.

Workers, peasants, urban petty bourgeois, youths and students and even national bourgeois in South Korea—they are all undergoing sufferings caused by division of their fatherland and U.S. imperialists' colonial rule.

We should rally firmly all these classes and sections of the people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, main enemy of the Korean people.

The most important task in forming an anti-U.S. united front for national salvation is to strengthen alliance between workers and farmers under the workers' leadership. This alliance should be the political and social basis of the united front.

While consolidating labar-farmer alliance, efforts should be made to strengthen workers' unity with youths, students and intelligentsia.

It is also required to enlist on a larger-scale youths, students and intelligentsia in the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, and to help them go deeper into the workers, farmers and other people so as to establish closer ties with them.

In this way, they should isolate the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys completely from the people, rally all the patriotic and democratic sections of the South Korean people around the banner of independent and peaceful unification.

We should also make efforts to forge unity between the South Korean patriotic democratic forces and the North Korean patriotic socialist forces.

We will advance hand in hand with anyone who struggles against U.S. imperialism, irrespective of his past records, differences of class, social position, political view and religious belief.

We will wholeheartedly welcome even those who committed a national crime in the past, if they repent their criminal act and rise up for the peaceful unification of the country. We will take this attitude toward them even after the country is unified.

The united forces of all the people will surely turn the U.S. imperialists out of Korea and accomplish the great task of unifying the fatherland.

4. Party

In the fourth part "Party," Chairman Kim Il Sung said that the Party had consistently led the Korean people to victories in the struggle for socialist construction and for peaceful unification of the fatherland, following the road illumined by Marxism-Leninism, and, as the experienced staff of revolution, has proudly accomplished their tasks, continuing:

Today, our Party is enjoying absolute support and trust from the Korean people and has become the leading force to which the Korean people wholeheartedly entrust their destiny, because of its wise guidance, complete faithfulness to the principle of Marxism-Leninism and to the interests of the Korean working class and other working people, and uncompromising and consistent struggle against the enemies.

During the past period, in the international arena, the imperialists have conducted villainous anti-communist campaigns to destroy the unity of the Socialist camp and solidarity of the international communist movement.

Together with them, the revisionists in various countries have made a frantic attempt to challenge Marxism-Leninism.

The situation is sharpened and complicated particularly in our divided country where the people directly confronted the U.S. imperialists.

Repeated subversive intrigues by the enemy caused difficulties for the socialist construction of our country.

All-out socialist transformation and construction in both urban areas and the countryside was attended by severe class struggles.

The class struggles carried out at home and abroad were reflected in our Party, too; anti-party elements and factionalsits opposed the Party and the revolution at difficult times.

However, our Party won victory in all these fronts and endured every ordeal.

In the struggle for the common cause of socialism and communism and the cause of struggle against imperialism, our Party, upholding steadfastly the principle of Marxism-Leninism, fougnt unremittingly to strengthen the unity of the Socialist camp and proletarian internationalist solidarity with brotherly parties. It also concentrated its efforts on consolidating the revolutionary base of our country which is a wing in the international revolutionary front.

Chairman Kim Il Sung pointed out that the Party, developing its revolutionary activity more powerfully to change North Korea, the base of the Korean revolution, into a powerful base of socialism during a short span of time, developed the struggle against the enemy of revolution as a movement of all the masses and, without relaxing our vigilance against the enemy's infiltration into our land, protected the socialist gains from the enemy.

The Chairman continued:

First of all, we strengthened the Party's ranks organizationally and ideologically, and consistently maintained the Party's unity.

The Party, fighting the infiltration of revisionism and all other reactionary bourgeois ideologies, has continuously conducted the staunch ideological struggles against factionalism, nepotism and other anti-Marxist and anti-Party tendencies, maintained the ideological purity of the Party and the unity of will and action among its members, and carried through its correct revolutionary line.

Our Party, conducting struggles against the anti-Party and sectarian elements and against their ideological harm, and rooting up the sectarian filth which had done enormous harm to the labor movement of our country for many years, strengthened decisively the unity of the Party, and succeeded in the historic task of accomplishing the complete unity of the Korean communist movement. This is not only the most precious achievement made by the Korean communists through their long difficult struggles, but also a great victory of historic significance in the development of our Party.

In line with the struggle against the ideological poison of sectarianism and revisionism, the Party has continued more powerfully the ideological struggle to conquer the harmful influence of dogmatism divorced from revolutionary practice. By doing so, the Party has established more firmly its leadership in all our works, and enhanced the creative initiative of Party members and the masses.

Through this ideological struggle, partisan spirit of all the Party members was further enhanced and ideological system was strengthened throughout the Party—the ideological system to uphold firmly under any circumstances the principle of Marxism-Leninism and the Party line and to do their best and fight to the last, for the sake of the Party policy.

This strengthened remarkably the unity and fighting capacity of our Party and became the fundamental guarantee for all our victories.

While closing its ranks and conducting a powerful struggle against the enemies within and without the Party, the Party organized and mobilized for socialist economic construction the revolutionary energies of the people rallied around itself.

Through the struggle to carry out the decision made by the December, 1956, Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee held under extremely difficult conditions at home and abroad, the creative enthusiasm of the people was further strengthened, leading to a great upswing in the socialist construction of our country and to the historic flying-horse movement of the working people.

The Party trusted the masses and the masses supported the Party. The united forces of the Party and the masses developed indomitable struggle for the victory of socialism, overcoming all difficulties.

In this way, we have successfully carried out the great historic task of laying with an unprecedentedly rapid tempo the solid base of socialism in our country, a war-devastated, and in the past, a backward colonial and semi-feudalist country, and constructed a powerful bastion of peace and socialism in the eastern front of the Socialist camp.

This means that we were completely faithful to our national duty to the Korean people and to our international duty to the world working class. Our Party, by winning great victory in the complicated class struggle and socialist construction, has rallied all the working people more firmly around itself, strengthened the unbreakable unity of the Party with the masses, and effected a brilliant change in all the spheres of the Party activities.

All the Party organizations ranging from the Party Central Committee to the lowest level bodies and all Party members are linked with each other by a single ideology, and the old practices in the Party activities have been liquidated. A revolutionary style and method of work has come to dominate the whole Party. There was not a time in the history of our labor and communist movements when our Party has ever been so strong, organizationally and ideologically, as it is today, and when the whole Party and the people have been so firmly united in one ideology and one will as they are today.

Now, we can say with conviction that we have been able to have the powerful Marxist-Leninist party which can lead surely the Korean people to victory, without yielding to any storm and difficulties. Precisely this is the main, great victory won by our Party in its development during the period under review.

Chairman Kim Il Sung, summing up the exploits and experiences earned in the building of the Party, continued:

During the period under review, our Party has remarkably grown in quantity and strengthened in quality.

Our Party had in its ranks 1,311,563 members as of August 1, 1961. Among them are 1,166,359 regular members and 145,204 candidates. This is an increase of 145,618 over the number at the time of the Third Congress of the Party in 1956. The percentage of workers in the total number of Party members has increased to 30 from 17.3 at the time of the Third Congress of the Party.

This growth in number is a reflection of the growth of the revolutionary forces of the working people, including our working class, as well as a demonstration of the people's love for and trust in our Party.

The Chairman Kim Il Sung pointed ut that the Party Central Committee, considering the historic characteristics of the building of our Party and the difficult revolutionary tasks set forth before the Party, did its best to strengthen the organizational and ideological unity of the Party and to enhance decisively its guiding ability, and referred concretely to the work done by the Party during the period under review: He mentioned the fact that the work for cadres was improved to close t' ranks of the Party and strengthe fighting capacity, and the moveme .o strengthen the fighting capa of Party's lowest level organizat .s was also actively conducted, conuinuing:

Cadres are the fundamental nuclei of the Party as well as commanding leaders in the revolutionary work.

We have upheld the principle of making boldly all careers open to the young leaders who have grown up from among the working people after the Liberation, and of rallying them around the elder revolutionary leaders who had positively participated in the struggle for national liberation, as well as leaders from the working class tested in practice.

The Party, while fostering a great number of new intelligentsia from among workers and farmers, placed the old intelligentsia to leading posts, educated and trained them. It also further enhanced the guiding ability of leaders, by correctly uniting those from the working class and those from among intellectuals.

Considering a change in the structure of leaders' ranks and a large number of members newly adopted as leaders, the Party gave a strong concern to guiding and educating them.

While training continuously leaders through practical work, we took measures on party and government levels to strengthen the education of leaders and created an atmosphere of learning throughout the Party.

Chairman Kim Il Sung referred to the fact that during the period under review the Party made efforts to strengthen Party's lowest level organizations as its fundamental work for improving the quality of the Party, and for strengthening its position in all the fields of socialist construction, continuing:

The Party paid great concern to educating the Party nuclei and continuously expanding its ranks, regarding it as one of the most important measures for strengthening Party organizations of the lowest level. This was especially important in the situation of the Party in which the Party's ranks were rapidly increasing and in which political ability differed greatly among Party members.

Chairman Kim Il Sung summed up the Party's past experience in concentrating its main forces on giving guidance to certain Party organizations and on solving one by one the problems of strengthening Party organizations of the lowest level so as to improve the working methods of organizations at each level and elevate their working capacity to a level demanded of them by the Party Central Committee. He also pointed out that the Party, by carrying out systematically this collective guidance, strengthened solidly local Party bodies both organizationally and ideologically, successeded in over-all improvement of the work of the Party, and established a single ideological and

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work system.

Chairman Kim Il Sung continued to say that the collective guidance played the role of school to educate, through practice, leaders of central organs enlisted in leading groups and leaders of many local Party bodies, administrative offices, and economic and cultural organs.

Chairman stressed that the struggle to popularize the experience obtained by the Party Central Committee in guiding a Party body in Chungsan ri, Kangsu County, South Pyongan Province, was of great significance in improving the work system and style of work of the Party so that they conform to new conditions in our country.

Referring to the new circumstances that demanded all-out improvement of the Party's work, method and style of work, the report continued as follows:

The main characteristic of the new circumstances was that the socialist transformation of production relations had been completed, productive capacity was increasing at a rapid tempo, the scale of production rapidly expanded and the political enthusiasm of the masses further enhanced.

The old work method and style of work based upon spontaneous and dispersed private businesses became unsuitable for the new circumstances created by the predominance of planned and systematic socialist enterprise, making it impossible for the leaders to catch up with the rapidly changing and developing realities. Such a situation was most clearly observed in agriculture whose scale was being rapidly expanded after the socialist cooperative system had been introduced in a short span of time and cooperatives merged into larger ri unit enterprises.

The Party Central Committee, with the aim of bringing about a great upswing in all the fields of Party activity, started the on-the-spot guidance of Party bodies at Chungsan ri, Kangsu County, South Pyongan Province and in other villages, worked out concrete measures to improve the work method and style of work of the Party and administrative offices, and applied all experience obtained in this work to all other fields of Party work.

Chairman Kim Il Sung stated that the Party, through the struggle to generalize the experience obtained in guiding Party work in Chungsan ri, had established firmly the style of work for Party activists and staff members of administrative offices to go down to lower bodies and to give concrete assistance to activists and the masses there, stressing that this style of work contributed toward basing Party work thoroughly on comradeship born of contacts among Party workers. Chairman Kim Il Sung pointed out that great results had been registered in the work to educate the masses with the communist ideology, as the unity of the Party was strengthened and its style of work decisively improved, continuing:

During the period under review, the Party, regarding the way to educate the people with posivive examples as its basic education method, made special efforts to link closely the education of communism with that of revolutionary tradition, and to combine education of the masses directly with their productive labor. This effected a great change in the work to eradicate formalism in communist education, raise the level of the Party's mass education and to change workers' ideas and make them more class conscious. As a result, the Party activists began to foster the new spirit of labor to live among the masses and to work as communists, and the work to reeducate and remake men was deeply rooted among the masses.

Stressing that the best efforts should be made to strengthen continuously the Party, organizationally and ideologically, the Chairman referred to the tasks for the time being to strengthen continuously and firmly the ranks of cadres, raise decisively the level of leadership, strengthen Party organizations of the lowest level as fighting ones, improve the Party life of members according to the Leninist discipline, enhance the function and role of Party committees of various levels, and to strengthen the Party's leading role.

Stressing that all the administrative offices and working people's organizations should display fully their capacity in the struggle to push the Party's policy, under the united guidance of the Party, he presented work metods for their activities. Stressing that to educate, remake and unite the masses is now one of the main problems to be solved by the Party, Chairman Kim Il Sung pointed out that the entire Party should tackle this problem, emphasizing the need for developing this movement as one rooted among the masses.

He stressed that all the members should advance toward glorious Communism, without leaving anyone behind, consistently and tirelessly educating and remaking the people, trusting and leading each other. He pointed out that the work to educate and remake all the masses is an important ideological revolution to eradicate completely all the capitalist hangovers from the people's minds and to liberate them completely from the old ideas which have been inherited by them for centuries.

Chariman Kim Il Sung referred to the following contents of the present Communist education: to let the working people fully realize the superiority of the socialist system and inevitability of its victory, arm them with class consciousness to defend to the last the revolutionary gaisn and their socialist system, to struggle against infiltration of bourgeois ideology, foster among the people the revolutionary manners of life, to cultivate a spirit to take pride in their work, fight against individualism and egotism, promote a spirit of collective life, and to educate the people with socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism.

Chairman Kim Il Sung also stressed that Communist education should be always linked with the struggle to carry out the Party policy and line and with the education of revolutionary tradition, continuing:

Our daily experience has already proved that the Communist education, linked with the education of revolutionary tradition, is a fresh and very effective education in that it helps the people not only learn the universal principle of Communism but follow the living examples of communists.

The struggle and life of anti-Japanese partisans who struggled heroically for a long time against Japanese imperialism under extremely difficult conditions are living examples which move boundlessly all our working people and encourage them to heroic struggles. Especially, they are the best text-books to teach with a revolutionary communist spirit the youths who have not experienced the difficulties of revolution.

In this way, communist education linked with the education of revolutionary tradition is a powerful work to establish the ideological system of the Party among various sections of the people, including Party members, and to arm them with its ideology.

The report laid stress on the significance of reclaiming people with positive examples in educating the masses.

Chairman Kim Il Sung said:

Under the socialist system where exploitation and oppression are now an old story and where the road of free development is open to all the people, people eagerly desire the beautiful and the good, and positive elements dominate the whole society.

Under the socialist system, all positive acts draw sympathy from among the broad masses and can easily be made examples for the whole society to follow.

Moreover, a positive example is in itself a criticism against the negative and is turned into a mighty force to inspire the working people to rise in the struggle to overcome the negative, as it indicates clearly the way to overpower the negative.

Stressing the great role played by positive examples under socialism, Lenin taught that the party must always see to it that examples shown and valuable experiences undergone by the working people be put into the possession of the masses.

In our country where socialism has won victory today, the revolutionary spirit of the working people is unprecedentedly heightened, and fine, positive examples are found everywhere, profoundly impressing the public.

Emphasizing that party organizations of various levels should vigorously carry out the work to find in good time positive examples by the masses, support them positively and to propagate them on a nation-wide scale, the report continued:

It is the fundamental principle of remoulding people under socialism to encourage and help them constantly and consistently to overcome the negative by helping them fully develop their positive traits. Collective labor is the best school for educating people, and the work of remoulding people's consciousness can be successfully carried out only through their participation in the practical struggle to remake nature and society.

Today, in the cities and rural villages of our country, the work of educating and remoulding people is successfully pushed mainly in their work places. Especially, this work is scoring brilliant results in the Flying Horse Work Team movement. Initiated by our working class under the guidance of our Party, the Flying Horse Work Team movement is an excellent communist school for the working people. In flying-horse work teams, yesterday's stragglers are activists today thanks to the force of group activities and profound comradeship, everyone helps each other and fight jointly to obtain fine results, emulating each other to lead the van when confronted with difficulties.

Pointing out that the unity of ideas and will of the Party is vital, and that to struggle for the unity of the Party was the sacred and supreme duty of all the Party organizations and members, the report emphasized that all Party members should continuously and vigorously fight against revisionism, dogmatism, sectarianism, localism, nepotism and all other opportunist tendencies, thoroughly protecting the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the unity of the ranks of the Party.

By doing so, the report added, all Party members should think and act just as the Party's Central Committee does, rally the masses monolithically around the Party and win new victories one after another, advancing in a high revolutionary spirit.

5. International Relations

At the beginning of the 5th part of the report "International Relations" Chairman Kim Il Sung said:

As a result of the heroic struggle of our people and the application of the correct foreign policy by the Party and the Government on the basis of the correct appraisal of the changing international situation, the international position of our country has been unprecedentedly enhanced and consolidated.

During the past period under review, the general international situation has developed in favor of our people's struggle for peaceful unification of the fatherland and for socialism.

Today, the forces of Socialism are overwhelming decisively the forces of imperialism in the international arena.

Advancing in the van of mankind, the great Soviet people are successfully realizing the overall construction of communist society. The successful building of communism in the Soviet Union will consolidate the might of the entire Socialist camp and assure the world's people of final victory of socialism and communism.

In People's China, the socialist revolution has already won victory and socialist construction is successfully making headway.

All the socialist countries in Europe are also scoring gigantic successes in socialist construction.

Today, the wolrd Socialist system is a decisive factor for the development of mankind's history and is exerting ever-growing influence upon the development of the world.

The growth of the might of socialism, an unprecedented upheaval of national-liberation movement in colonies and the course of events leading to final collapse of the imperialist colonial system—all these constitute an important characteristic of our era. As a result of the growth of the might of the Socialist camp and the collapse of the colonial system, the imperialist forces have been weakened decisively.

Political and economic contradictions are daily intensified within the capitalist world, and keen contradictions are growing still more among imperialist powers as the result of their struggle for markets and spheres of influence.

The battle-front of the people of the world against imperialism is spreading widely, and their forces are growing unceasingly.

Imperialism is collapsing and going to ruin. The reality of life clearly testifies to the law of the development of history that socialism will win eventually on a world-wide scale and that capitalism is on the road to collapse in the long run.

The fundamental change in the balance of forces in the international arena creates a real possibility of checking a new world war and preserving and consolidating peace.

But this does not mean that there is no danger of war any longer. So long as imperialism remains, the seeds of war exist.

Emphasizing the fact that U.S. imperialism is bent on aggression and interference in the internal affairs of other conutries and on war preparations everywhere in the world, including the southern part of our country, and also on forming an aggressive military alliance by reviving Japanese militarism, turning it into a "shock force" for aggression in the Far East, the report continued:

All these facts demonstrate that U.S. imperialism is the main plotter of aggression and war and the heinous enemy of all mankind.

All the peace-loving peoples the world over are urgently required to exercise extreme vigilance over the war danger created by the imperialists, including the U.S. imperialists, and to fight more positively for sefeguarding peace.

Peace does not come of itself but it must be won through people's stubborn struggle. A new world war can be prevented and world peace preserved and consolidated, only when the great Socialist camp, the international working class, the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples and all the peace-loving states and peoples the world over—only when all these forces strengthen unremittingly and rally firmly all the peace-loving forces, continuously and strongly fighting war provocative machinations by the imperialists by

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using every possible method of fighting. Should the imperialist war-maniacs run the risk of unleashing a new world war, the peoples will wipe out capitalism and bury it one for all.

Declaring that the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were making consistent efforts for peaceful settlement of the Korean question and fighting for safeguarding peace in the Far East and the world, Chairman Kim Il Sung said:

The forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. forces and their aggressive policy not only obstructs the peaceful settlement of the Korean question but also seriously threatens peace in the Far East. The U.S. aggressive forces should immediately evacuate from South Korea, together with all their weapons of mass destruction.

We resolutely oppose the outrageous scheme of the U.S. imperialists to create "two Chinas" by forcibly occupying Taiwan, which is an integral part of Chinese territory. We wholeheartedly support the just struggle of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan.

We strongly denounce the imperialists for their aggressive interferences in South Vietnam, Laos and other areas.

We cannot look on with folded arms the fact that Japanese imperialism is again raising its ugly head, making more and more open their ambtious plans to invade Asia. Especially, under U.S. directions, the Japanese militarists are bent on forming an aggressive military alliance, with South Korea as one of its members, while plotting to make economic inroads into South Korea.

We resolutely oppose the Japanese militarists' design to invade South Korea again and the U.S. imperialists' criminal acts of aiding and abetting the Japanese militarists.

The rearmament of Japanese militarism must be prevented by all means, and the "Japan-U.S. Military Pact" concluded between U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism must be rescinded.

U.S. imperialism must get out of South Korea, Taiwan, Japan, South Vietnam, Laos and all other Asian areas, its military blocs dissolved and its military bases removed.

Our people will fight for compelling the U.S. aggressors to pull out of the whole of Asia and for preserving peace in the Far East, in concert with all the Asian peoples.

The Soviet Union and all other socialist countries, on the basis of their consistent peace foreign policy, are endeavoring to ensure peaceful co-existence among states with differing social systems, and to solve international disputes by means of negotiations.

Proposals for disarmament and the abolishment of colonialism and many other proposals initiated by the Soviet Union, are of tremendous significance in easing international tensions and preserving and consolidating peace.

Today, the Soviet Government has proposed to conclude a German peace treaty and, on this basis, to normalize the West Berlin situation, and it is fighting for realizing its proposal.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has taken a series of measures for further strengthening its defense power to cope with the war provocative machinations by the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists. Recently, the Soviet Union made a dicision to resume nuclear test explosions.

All these measures are justifiable since they were taken to curb the imperialists' war adventures and to protect the security of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and world peace as well.

We wholeheartedly support the just position of the Soviet Union regarding the conclusion of a German peace treaty and the Soviet Government's decision on the resumption of nuclear test explosions.

We positively support the proposal of the Government of the People's Republic of China to conclude a non-aggression pact among states in the Asian and Pacific areas and to turn these areas into a nuclear-free zone.

Our Party and people will develop a strong movement to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of war provocation and to safeguard peace in the Far East and the world, together with all the peace-loving peoples the world over.

To consolidate the unity of the Socialit camp and develop continuously mutual cooperation and friendly relations with all the socialist countries —this constitutes the unshakable basis of the foreign policy of our country.

Our Party and people have left no stone unturned to solidify friendship and solidarity with all the socialist countries on the basis of the principle of proletarian internationalism and to develop mutual cooperation with them.

Especially, friendship with the Soviet and the Chinese people is very valuable to us.

The Soviet people are the liberator of our people and our closest cordial friend.

Friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Soviet people, formed firmly amidst the flames of struggle for liberation, consolidated and developed on the same road indicated by the great Lenin, are unbreakable and will be eternal and immortal.

The Chinese people are our comrades-in-arms, who shared life and death, joys and sorrows, with us, throughout our long revolutionary struggle.

Militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Chinese people, formed solidly through the joint struggle against the common enemy, are consolidated more and more with every passing day. No power on earth can break this friendship and solidarity.

The treaties of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance coucluded some time ago between Korea and the Soviet Union and between Korea and China, were an epochal event, which developed the Korean-Soviet and the Korean-Chinese friendship to a new and higher plane. The conclusion of these treaties is a manifestation of the unanimous support of the Soviet and the Chinese people to the just cause of our people.

These treaties accord fully with the interests of the Korean people and will make a great contribution toward consolidating peace in the Far East and the world by strengthening the unity of the socialist camp.

Friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the peoples of all other socialist countries are also being consolidated day after day. Our economic and cultural cooperation with these countries is also developing.

Support and assistance rendered by the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the German Democratic Republic, Rumania, Mongolia, Bulgaria, Albania, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Hungray, Czechoslovakia and Poland, have played a great role in promoting the socialist construction of our country and are encouraging immensely our people's struggle for peaceful unification of Korea.

The Korean people will make every effort in the future too to consolidate the might and invincible unity of the Socialist camp and to develop friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the Soviet Union and all the other socialist countries.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic regard it as an important link in their foreign policy to establish and develop friendly relations, on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with differing social systems, with Asian, African and Latin American countries, which have already won national independence.

We are ready, and have tried, to establish diplomatic relations with all those countries which respect the freedom and independence of the Korean people and desire to establish on an equal footing, normal foreign relations, with our country.

During the past period under review, we established newly diplomatic relations with a series of countries, such as the Republic of Cuba, the Republic of Guinea and the Republic of Mali.

Foreign relations between our country and many Asian and African countries, such as India, Indonesia, Burma, the United Arab Republic and Iraq, are also constantly developing.

The recent visits of the Government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the South-East Asian and African countries, were an important milestone in further developing relations between our country and these countries.

We will endeavor in the future too to expand and consolidate further foreign relations with Asian, African and Latin American countries which are fighting for national independence and social progress, and to establish and develop diplomatic relations with many more countries.

During the past period under review, our foreign relations were expanded and developed also in the domain of economic and cultural intercourse.

Our country has trade and cultural relations with many countries. Intercourse between our people and the peoples of many countries of the world is becoming more active day after day, and our friendly relations with them are also being expanded.

We will make efforts in the future too to expand foreign trade, on the basis of the principle of equality and reciprocity, with many more countries, and to develop cultural interchange and friendly cooperation with them.

We desire to establish normal relations with the capitalist countries hoping to have good relations with our country, and to develop economic and cultural intercourse with them.

It is beneficial both to the Korean and to the Japanese people to normalize the relations between Korea and Japan.

However, no normal relations have been established yet between our country and Japan, in spite of the sincere efforts on the part of the Government of our Republic.

The Japanese Government is continuously following a very un-friendly policy toward our country. Such a policy of the Japanese government is not only harmful to the peace and security of Asia but also completely runs counter to the interests and aspirations of the Japanese people.

The Japanese government should abandon its hostile attitude toward our country and assume a realistic stand which accords with the interests of the Korean and the Japanese people.

One of the principles our Party has consistently upheld in international affairs, is its consistent support for the national liberation struggle of oppressed peoples.

We wholeheartedly support the Vietnamese people's struggle to oppose the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and its puppets and to achieve the unification of the country on a democratic basis. Also we support the Laotian people's struggle for national independence and neutrality.

Further, we positively support the Japanese people's struggle for the complete independence of their country, its democratic development and neutrality, and we will make more efforts to strengthen friendly ties with the Japanese people.

We enthusiastically celebrate the victory won by the Cuban people in repelling heroically the armed intervention by the U.S. imperialists and their mercenaries and in protecting firmly their revolutionary gains, and we will do everything in our power to support and encourage the just struggle of the Cuban people in the future, too.

We wholeheartedly support the Algerian people who rose in their just national-liberation war and are waging a heroic struggle. Also we support the Tunisian people's struggle to protect national independence and the national-liberation struggles of the peoples of the Congo and Angola, and all other African peoples.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Korean people will always stand firmly on the side of all the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who fight for freedom and national independence, will support continuously and positively their liberation struggles and endeavor to strengthen constantly solidarity with them.

Meanwhile, we express strong solidarity with the working class and the working people of capitalist countries who fight for their living rights, democracy and socialism, and extend our heartfelt support to their struggles.

The international communist movement has grown into the most powerful political force of our era and the most important factor for social progress.

The 1960 Moscow Meeting of the Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties was an event of historic significance in the development of the international communist movement.

The Moscow Meeting demonstrated the unity of the Socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement, and at the same time it was a manifestation of the great victory of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The statement of the Moscow Meeting worked out through the joint efforts of the representatives of all the fraternal parties, is the common programme of struggle as well as the guide to action for all the Communist and Workers' parties.

Our Party wholeheartedly supports the principles of the statement of the Moscow Meeting, in the work of the drawing up of which the representatives of our Party collaborated, and will continuously and resolutely uphold them.

The international communist movement was trained through stern struggles against the imperialist reactionary forces and consolidated through hard struggles against various opportunist tendencies within this movement.

Revisionism, a manifestation of bourgeois ideology, still remains a main danger to the international communist movement.

Modern revisionists represented by the Yugoslav revisionists are bent on enervating the revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism, paralyzing the revolutionary fighting spirit of the working class and on destroying the Socialist camp and the international communist movement from within. They crop up here and there to protect imperialism and its reactionary policy.

Besides revisionism, dogmatism is also harmful to our revolutionary work and may become a main danger at certain stages of the development of individual parties.

Dogmatism and sectarianism prevent us from creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions and isolate the party from the masses.

In the future, too, our Party will carry out a powerful struggle in the two battle-fronts against revisionism and dogmatism.

The source of invincible power of the international communist movement lies, first of all, in the unity of its ranks. The imperialists and their agents, revisionists, are resorting to knavish machinations to destroy the unity of the Socialist camp and to split the international communist movement. However, their machinations are futile and will

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HISTORIC 4TH CONGRESS OF KOREAN WORKERS' PARTY HELD!

The photo shows the platform party of the 4th Congress of the KWP (In front: Chairman Kim Il Sung delivering the report)

Information on 4th Congress of Korean Workers' Party *(1st Day Session)*

The Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party was held on September 11 at the Grand Theatre in Pyongyang, according to a Korean Central News Agency report from Pyongyang.

Attracting the keen attention of the entire people, the Fourth Congress started its work,—a congress of victors which is going to sum up the brilliant results won by our Party in establishing firmly the socialist system in the northern part of the Republic, leading all the people, and in turning our fatherland into a mighty socialist industrial-agricultural country by completely liquidating the colonial backwardness,and to inspire the Korean people to a more brilliant and new victory.

On the front wall of the Congress hall were hung the large portraits of Marx and Lenin in golden frames against a large red flag.

Participating in the Congress were the delegates, elected at each provincial party meeting, party meetings of Pyongyang, Kaesung, Hamheung and Chongjin cities, and at the party meeting of the People's Army.

Attending the Congress were many workers of the Party, government organs, organizations of the working people and economic bodies, as well as many scientists, educationists, public health workers, literary men and artists.

Attending in the Congress as guests were delegations from 32 fraternal Communist and Workers' parties, including the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China, and delegates from the editorial office of the "Problems of Peace and Socialism."

At 8:30 a. m., amidst long and thunderous applause and stormy cheers of "Long live the Korean Workers' Party!" and "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Party's Central Committee, and Presidium members and candidate members of the Party's Central Committee and vice-premiers took the platform.

All the delegations of fraternal parties and a congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, also took the rostrum.

Choe Yong Kun, Vice-Chairman of the Party's Central Committee, declared the historic Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party open and made the opening speech.

Saying in his speech that during the period between the Third and Fourth Congresses the international communist movement lost many eminent fighters in its ranks, such as Antony Zavodsky, Harry Pollyt, Wilhelm Piek, Eugene Dennis and William Foster, as well as many other comrades, including Comrade Pak Dal and Comrade Yu Kyung Su, who fought devotedly for the Party and revolution, he proposed to offer a silent prayer, before the work of the Congress starts, to cherish the memory of those revolutionary comrades who devoted all their lives to the cause of socialism and communism.

He continued as follows:

During five years or more between the Third Party Congress and this Congress, a tremendous historic change was brought about in the development of our revolution.

Our people have consolidated further solidarity with the peoples of socialist countries and all the progressive peoples the world over, and in developing their just struggle, are enjoying positive support and encouragement from the mighty, international revolutionary forces.

The general situation at home and abroad decisively favours us, and a broader road to victory is open before us.

Today, all the Party members and working people who have greeted the historic Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, are filled with firm conviction that, in order to win another brilliant victory, they will surely tide over all defficulties awaiting them, under the guidance of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Party which has led and will lead the Korean people to the victory, raising high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

This Party Congress will sum up the brilliant achievements made, and experience earned, by the Party during the period under review, and map out new tasks to be carried out to promote the socialist construction of our country and to turn our country into a rich and cultured socialist industrial one.

Further, Comrade Choe Yong Kun, on behalf of the Congress, welcomed wholeheartedly the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan, led by Comrade Kim Un Sun.

In the name of the Congress, he extended hearty greetings to the working class, farmers and working people who, to greet the Congress, had accomplished brilliant achievements through their labour, by displaying distinguished patriotic devotion and heroism. He expressed his conviction that this Congress would greatly contribute toward the Party and the development of the Korean revolution, by fruitfully carrying out historic tasks proposed before it.

Next, the Congress elected the executives and the secretaries of the Congress as well as its document compilation and verification committees. After this, the agenda of the Congress was approved.

The main items placed on the agenda of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party were:

1. Summing up of the activities of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, by Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

2. Summing up of the activities of the Central Audit Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, by Comrade Kim Ge Rim, Vice-chairman of the Central Audit Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

3. On the Seven-Year Plan (1961 to 1967) for the national economic development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

4. Election of the members of the Central Leading Organ of the Korean Workers' Party.

The Congress approved the regulations on the order of the proceedings.

At the Congress, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, made a report summing up the activities of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

When Chairman Kim Il Sung appeared on the platform, all the participants stood up amidst long-drawn, stormy applause and cheers.

Shouts of "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Korean Workers' Party!" lasted long, shaking the hall.

Chairman Kim Il Sung was frequently interrupted by vehement applause by the participants before he ended his report, which continued for more than six hours.

As he proceeded with his report, a tense atmosphere of enthusiasm filled the hall.

All the participants listened to his words, wrapped in deep emotion and excitement.

When the report ended, all the participants stood up, applausing and cheering, and the roars, "Long live the Korean Workers' Party!" and "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" seemed to continue without end, shaking the air inside the hall.

With this report, the first session of the Congress closed.

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undoubtedly suffer failure as they did in the past.

Smashing the splitting machinations by the enemy, socialist countries and all the fraternal parties are resolutely protecting and consolidating further the unity of the Socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement. The principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism constitute the basis of the mutual relations among socialist countries and Communist and Workers' parties.

All the fraternal parties are firmly united on the basis of the common ideas of Marxism-Leninism and of one and the same aim in their struggle, and closely cooperate with, support and encourage each other. At the same time, mutual relations among fraternal parties are based on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect.

Communist and Workers' parties work out their strategy independently according to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete conditions in their respective countries. They discuss collectively the problems of common interest, reach a unanimity of views through negotiations and observe unanimously what they agreed upon.

Our experiences testify to the vitality of mutual relations formed in this way among fraternal parties.

Our Party has always upheld firmly the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in its relations with all the fraternal parties. We are convinced that it is a noble internationalist duty of Communist and Workers' parties to strengthen constantly the unity of the Socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement, and that the interests of this great unity and solidarity should take precedence over everything. This is why our Party has, always and in any circumstances, made and is making every effort to protect the unity of the Socialist camp and consolidate the solidarity of the internationl communist movement, holding high the banner of proletarian internationalism.

Pointing out that victory and glory always await our Party and people, marching forward raising high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, Chairman Kim Il Sung concluded his report, saying: "Let's advance courageously toward a new victory under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party!"

Correction

Sept. 13 Edition

1. Edition **No. 32→No. 33**
2. Column 1~2, Page 1,
   Title: **KWP Send···→KWP sends···**
3. Column 3, Page 3,
   Title: **Delegation···Denounce···→ ···Denounces**

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